

# Transmission and Distribution Line, Underwriting Considerations

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NOT IF, BUT HOW



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# General Introduction

01



**Transmission or distribution lines** carry electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system

Typically, high-voltage lines are classified as transmission lines, and mid- and low-voltage lines as distribution lines. High voltage transmission lines are usually more robust than middle and low voltage distribution lines

Underground



Source : [Underground Cable](#)

Overhead



Source : [Overhead transmission](#)

Submarine



Source : [Submarine cable](#)

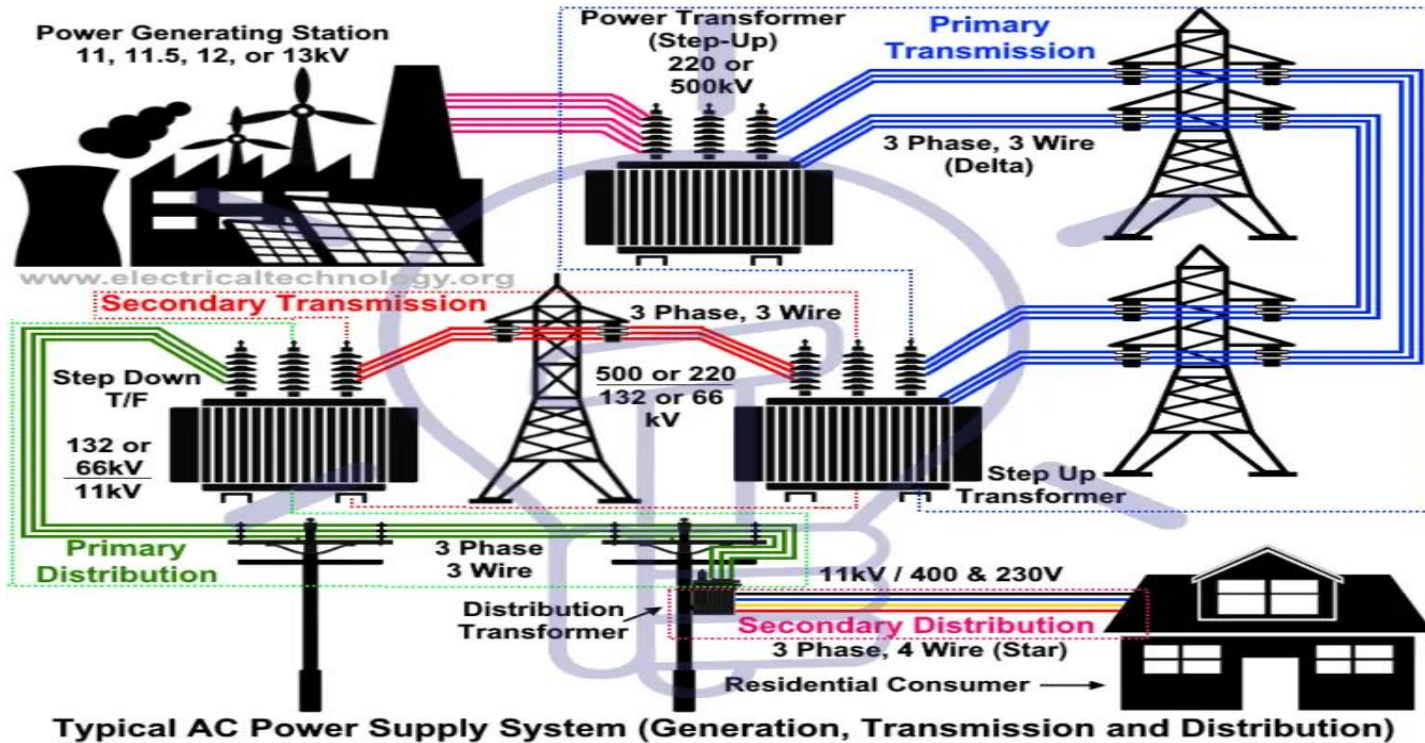
# General Introduction

## From generation to distribution



# General Introduction

## Transmission vs Distribution



Source : [www.electricaltechnology.org/2013/05/typical-ac-power-supply-system-scheme.html](http://www.electricaltechnology.org/2013/05/typical-ac-power-supply-system-scheme.html)

**Power station:** is an industrial facility that generates electricity from primary energy. Most power plants use one or more generators that convert mechanical energy into electrical energy in order to supply power to the electrical grid for society's electrical needs. The exception is solar power plants, which use photovoltaic cells (instead of a turbine) to generate this electricity.



Source : [Primary energy flow](#)

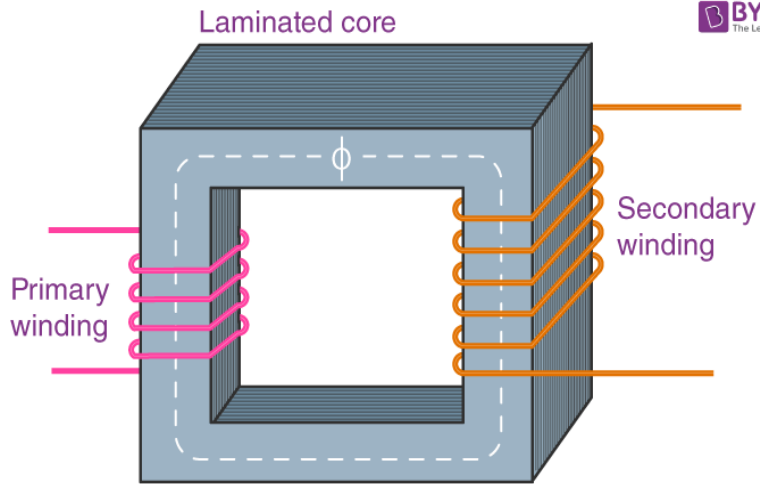
**Transformer:** A transformer is a device used in the power transmission of electric energy. The transmission current is AC. It is commonly used to increase or decrease the supply voltage

**Step-up Transformer.** They are used between the power generator and the power grid. The secondary output voltage is higher than the input voltage.

**Step-down Transformer.** These transformers are used to convert high-voltage primary supply to low-voltage secondary output.

# General Introduction

## Transformers



## Voltage Transformation Ratio

$$\frac{E_1}{N_1} = \frac{E_2}{N_2} = k$$

K is called the voltage transformation ratio, which is a constant.

Case 1: If  $N_2 > N_1$ ,  $K > 1$ , it is called a step-up transformer.

Case 2: If  $N_2 < N_1$ ,  $K < 1$ , it is called a step-down transformer.

Power transformers available in the market have various ratings ranging from 400kV, 200kV, 66kV, and 33kV

Whereas distribution transformers ratings range from 11kV, 6.6kV, 3.3kV, 440v, and 230 volts.



# General Introduction

## Substations

A substation is a part of an electrical generation, transmission, and distribution system. Substations transform voltage from high to low, or the reverse, or perform any of several other important functions. Between the generating station and consumer, electric power may flow through several substations at different voltage levels.

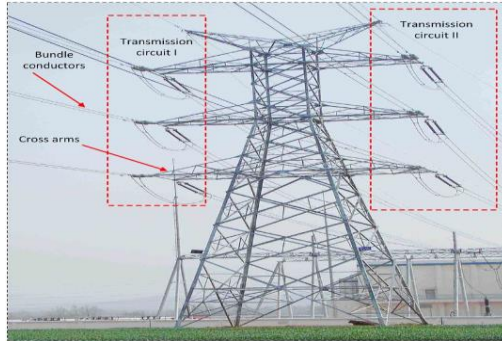


Source : [Substation](#)

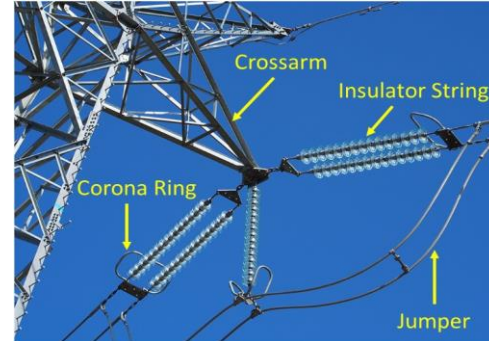
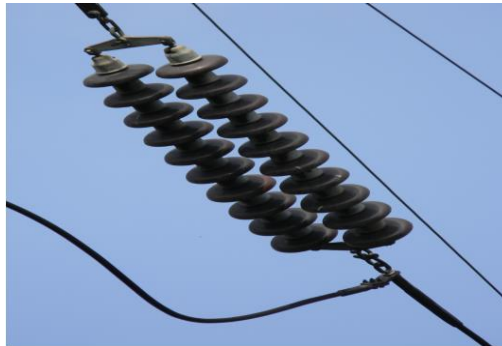
# General Introduction

## Components of transmission line

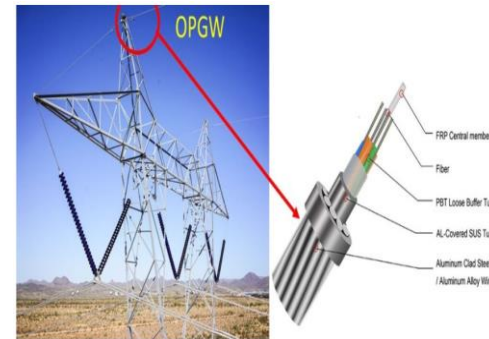
Bundled Conductor



Insulators



Crossarm, corona Ring, Jumper

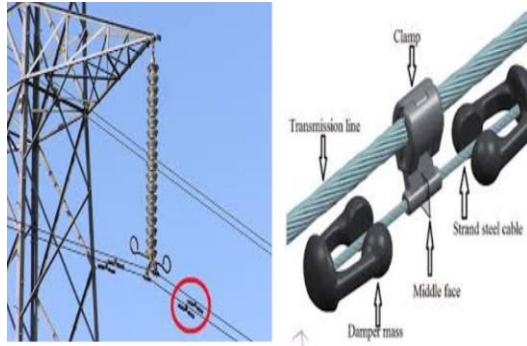


Optical Fiber Ground Wire

# General Introduction

## Components of transmission line

Vibration Damper



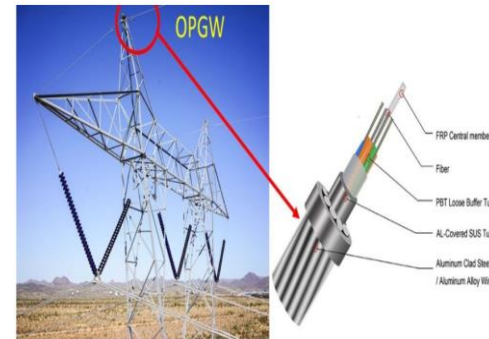
Power Line Marker



Spacer



Optical Fiber Ground Wire



# General Introduction

## Components of transmission line

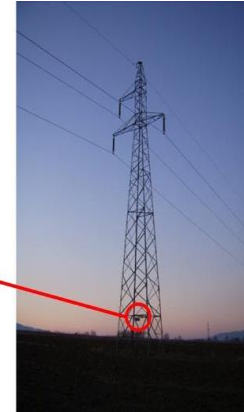
Power Line Marker



Anti-climbing fencer



Source : [Components of transmission line](#)



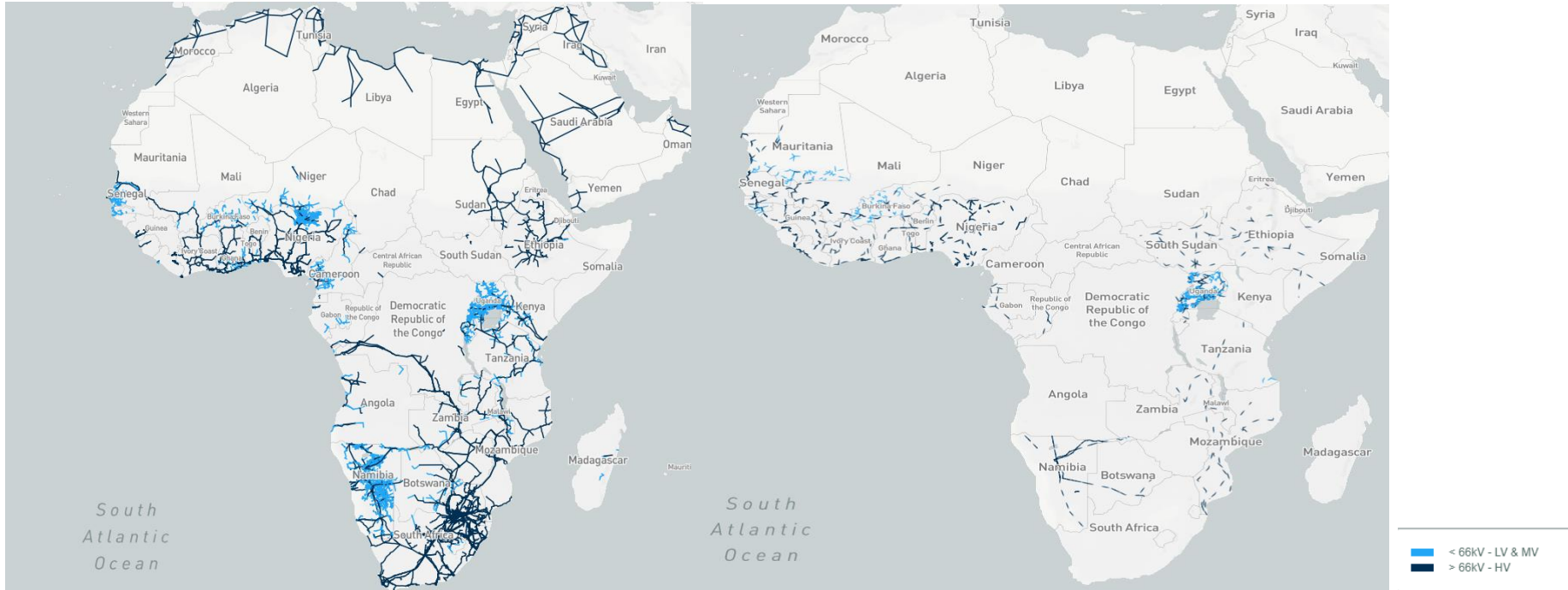
Danger Plate

# General Introduction

## Africa grid overview

Existing

Planned



Source : [Africa grid from the world bank](#)

# Construction Process

02



## Esia

- Environmental compatibility
- Low impact on the nature and living mode
- Consideration of natural or man-made obstacle
- Possible locations of transformer substations

## Detailed Planning

- Recording
- Assessing the features of the terrain

## Detailed design

- Geotechnical survey
- Topological conditions
- Study of wind
- Transmission line cable length calculation

## Construction phases

- Tree-felling work on routes running through forests
- Road Building work
- Site facilities –every 20 Km
- Foundations
- Pylon assembly
- Cables hanging
- Tests and acceptance
- Recultivation

## Crane



Source : IMIA WGP 69 (10)

## Helicopter



Source : IMIA WGP 69 (10)



# Insurance Aspects

03

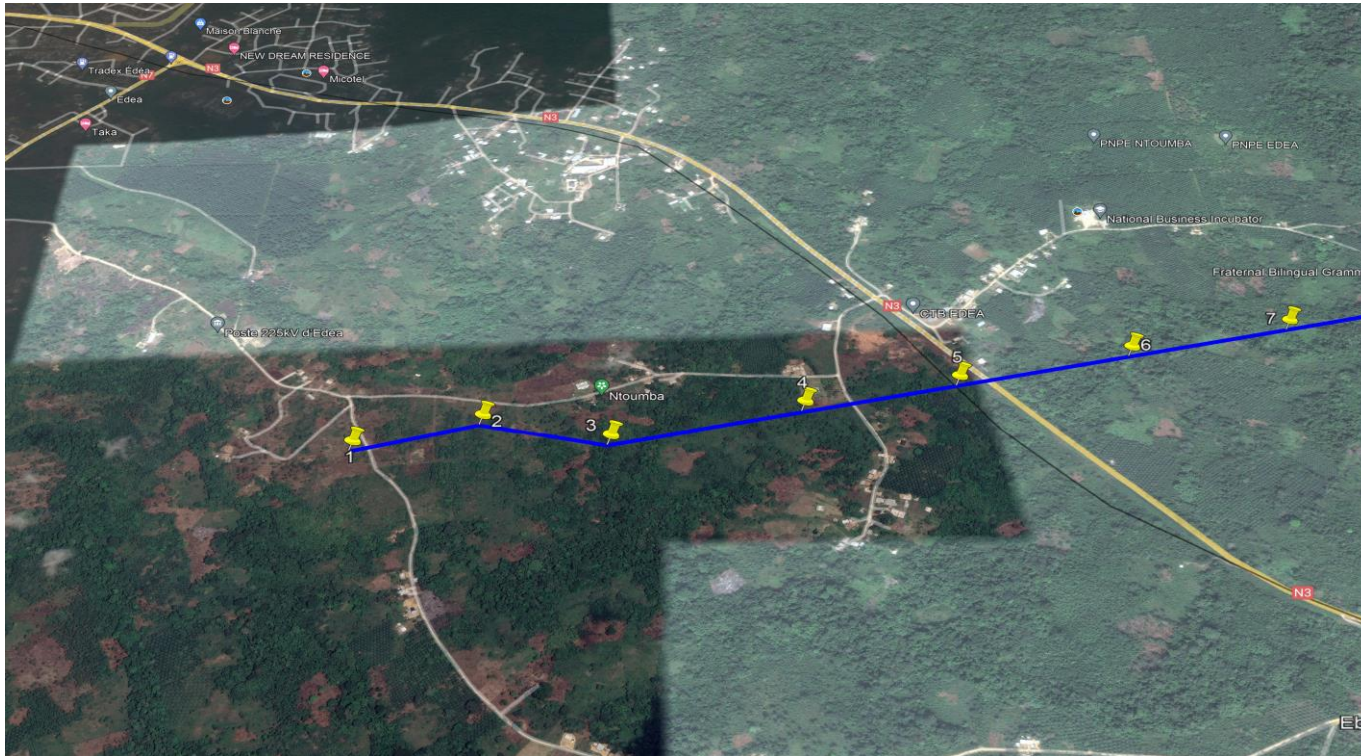


# Insurance Aspect

## Underwriting Information

- Location
- Detailed scope of works ESIA report
- Contractors name
- Geotechnical soil reports
- Breakdown of value
- Schedule
- Route mapping

# Insurance Aspect Route Mapping



Source : [Munich Re](#)

# Insurance Aspect

## Risk Assessment

- Nat cat exposure
- Ground conditions, type of foundations
- Experience of the contractor
- Environmental and social impact of the project
- Natural or man made obstacles (lakes, mountains, cities, conservation areas, etc..)

### Natural Hazards

- Earthquake
- Wind storms
- Flood
- Landslides and avalanches
- Lightning
- Subsidence

### External Hazards

- Aircraft Impact
- Bush fire
- Terrorism&SRCC
- Landslides and avalanches
- Lightning
- Subsidence

### Project intrinsic hazards

- Fire
- Faulty design and workmanship
- Constructions operations

# Insurance Aspect

## PML Calculations

Location : Madagascar

Length : 100 Km

SI ( Transmission line) : 100 millions USD

Scenario : Cyclone event which destroys pylons , 40% of losses

		Sum Insured(USD)	PML%	PML ( USD)
Contract works	Material Damages	100,000,000	40%	40,000,000
	Escalation %	6%		6,000,000
Policy Extensions	Removal of Debris	10,000,000	100%	10,000,000
	Expert fees	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000
	Expenditing Expenses	2,000,000	100%	2,500,000
	Third part Liability	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000
	Other	2,500,000	100%	2,500,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>125,500,000</b>	

# Insurance Aspect

## Mandatory Clauses

- MR110- Safety measures with respect to precipitation, flood and inundation
- MR112- Fire fighting facilities and fire safety on construction sites
- MR114- Serial Losses
- MR 121- piling Foundation and retaining wall works

# Claims examples

04





# Claims examples



Buckled 220 kV pylons following Windstorm Emma about 20 items on the ground



Danger from landslide/mudflow



Erosion of foundation following flooding

Thank you for your attention!

NOT IF, BUT HOW

